Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

WE TOWN THE WAY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-OD-TA. "FRIEL."
BROADWAY THEATRE-" Otto the German."
FIETH AVENUE THEATRE-Booth as "OLICIO."
PARE THEATRE-LOITA as "LA CEMIC."
SAS FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OFERA HOUSE.
BT. JAME'S THEATRE-OPERA. "Bells of Cornville."
UNION SQUAIK INEATHE-" Mother and Son."
WALLACK'S THEATRE-" School for Scriidal."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Loan Exhibition. ACADEMY OF DESIGN—LOSM
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.
ASSOCIATION HALL—The Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D.
CHICKERING HALL—S: Di Cesnols.
CHICKERING HALL—S: N. Symphony Rehearsal.
CHICKERING HALL—SP. M. Symphony Rehearsal.
CHICKERING HALL—SP. M. Symphony Rehearsal.
CHIMOSE'S GREEN—Barman's Show. Day and Night. GHMORE'S GARDEN-BETTHIN'S SHOW. DAY BING MI GIEBONS ART GALLERY-PRINTING. "CAPISL" NEW YORK AQUARTES-DRY 200 EVENING. ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL-12 M. to 10 P. M. FRIT.

## Judex to Aoverusements.

ARTISEMENTS-3d Paor-6th column.
BANKBUFT NOTICES-6th Page-3d column.
BOARD AND ROOMS-3d Page-5th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES-1th Page-1st column.
COUNTRY BOARD-3d Page-5th column.
DANCING ACADEMISS-6th Page-3d column. COUNTRY BOARD-3d Fage-5th column.

DANCING ACADEMIES—6th Fuge-3d column.

DIVIDIAN NOTICES-7th Fore-5th column.

DRY GOODS-3d Fage-column.

EXCESSONS-3d Fage-5th column.

FIRANCIAL-7th Fage-6th column.

HELP WANTED-3d Page-4th column.

HOTELS-3d Fage-5th column.

HOTELS-3d Fage-5th column.

HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED-6th Fage-5th column. ICE THEAM-6B: Page-5th Follume.
INSTRUCTION-6th Page-1st, 24 and 3d columns.
LAW SCHOOLS-6th Page-3d columns.
LECTURES AND METTINGS-2d Page-5th column.
LECTURES AND METTINGS-2d Page-5th column. LEGAL NOTICES OF Page 5th column.

LOST AND FOUND 7th Page 6th column.

LOST AND FOUND 7th Page 6th column.

MAFRIE AND SLATE MANTRIS 6th Page 5th column.

MARCHAGES AND DEATHS 5th Page 6th column.

MISCELLANEOUS 7th Page 6th column; 8th Page

MISCELLASEOUS-IN Tage
5th and 6th columns.
5th and 6th columns.
MISICAL INSTRUMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
NEW PURLICATIONS—6th Page—1st column.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—6th Page—6th column: COCKTEX—6th
Page—6th column: AUCTION SALES—6th Page—5th
and 6th columns; TO EXCRANGE—6th Page—5th
columns.

Colding.

RAILS BY AUCTION—3d Page -5th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES—5: Fage 6th column.

SPECIATIONS WANTED—MALES—3d Page—4th column:

FEMALES—3d rage—3d and 4th columns.

STEAMBOATS AND KALLEGADS—6th Page—3d and 4th STEAMERS, OCEAN-3d Page-4th column.

TEACHERS-6th Page 3d column:

To LET-CITY PROPERTY-6th Page 5th column:
BROOKLYN-6th Page-5th column Country-6th
Page-5th column:

## Onsinces Monices.

Boors Snoes and gaiters, with India rubber cts and shoes—all styles—popular prices. Patronice Milles & Co., 840 Broadway, near 14th-st.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE New York—No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st. corner Fighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square: No. 2,386 Fourth-ave. [Harlem.] MASHINGTON—No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand, PARIS—No. 12 Rue de la Monnaie.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Marquis of Lorne embarks to-day for Canada. - The estimated expenditures of the French Government's next budget have been reduced \$4,550,000. ..... Reavy snow-storms prevail in Great Britain. - The Egyptian loan has been fully subscribed.

Postestic.-The report of General Sherman calls especial attention to the report of General Sheridan on the causes of Indian wars. == The Allentown blast furnaces, four in number, are to be closed . Further reports of serious violence and fraud in the South at the late election continue to be received; it is said that the President claims that the vigorous prosecution of offenders in the South is in harmony with the Southern policy. The convention for the promotion of commerce has adjourned sine die.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- No discoveries have been reported in relation to the robbery of the Stewart vault. \_\_\_\_ increasing interest was shown in the temperance labors of Francis Murphy. : The Homosopathic Medical Society discussed old and new methods of treatment. === In the Vanderbilt will case efforts were made to strike out testimony. - The Board of Supervisors began to canvass the county vote. - The Tax Commissioners denied that any orders had been given to advance valuations of property. — The United States Board of Trade met at the Masonic Tample. Gold 1001s, 1001s, 1001s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99810 cents. Stocks first lower and dull, then recovering, and closing excited but irregular.

THE WEATHER. - TEIBUNE local observations indicate colder and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer vesterday, 46°, 51°, 44°.

The tissue-paper ballot of South Carolina is not so big or so red as a bloody shirt, but if South Carolina will fling it in the face of the North, she may find that it will have just as powerful an effect on the Northern temper.

The discovery of gold-bearing quartz in Wynaad, a small oistrict of British India, opens a new field of adventure to enterprising miners. The climate is not inviting in that quarter, but if gold can be had in large quan tity every mining people is soon likely to be represented at the diggings.

The removal of the wholesale department of one of the largest of the drygoods houses to its uptown store, which is to take place by the first of the new year, may mark an important chauge in the localities of trade. The same step has already been taken by another leading house in the same line of business, and each will now have its retail and wholesale departments under one roof.

The Tax Commissioners deny that they have increased the valuations of real estate in this city, or that they propose to take any such action except in cases where it is clear that erroneous estimates have been made. Certainly there is little in the condition of business generally, or in the present aspect of the real estate market, to justify such a course, and valuations will doubtless remain as they are for a good while to come.

The London, Times thinks that Mr. Evarts's remarks respecting the need of unanimity in the Halifax Award "are very weak." This is the same newspaper which said of the Halifax Commission less than a year and a half ago that "on every point that "comes before it for decision, the unanimous "consent of all its members is, by the terms " of the treaty, necessary before an authorita-"tive verdict can be given."

The small reduction of \$4,550,000 which is to be effected in the outlay of the French Government for the next fiscal year will be some relief to a nation which yields annually \$518,000,000 in taxes, or about \$218,000,000 more than this country has to pay. The proposed retrenchment is not, however, to affect the army, which is the greatest burden. That expensive institution is allowed an increase of \$1,547,000, making its total cost \$99,718,000. This is paying dearly for military efficiency, but the French people seem determined to have a great army, whatever may be the expense.

A year or two ago there was just one official connected with a horse-ear company in

hilate the surface roads. Now that one elevated road has been running five months, and the other nearly three months, the borse-car companies discover at last the truth of the argument that was hurled at them again and again in the old days of rapid transit agitation. They are retaining that portion of the traffic which makes the best returns at the smallest cost, and their business, although affected somewhat now, must be greatly benefited in time by the growth in the city which the steam roads will induce. Certainly the Third Avenue Railroad, for instance, will not get much sympathy as a suffering corporation so long as it can continue to declare quarterly dividends of 8 per cent, The dividend of that amount, declared yesterday, covered a period during a good part of which the East Side Ele-Road has been running; and vated while the public will be grieved to hear that the returns have falten off from their usual annual rate of 35 and 40 per cent, it will strike the average citizen that, in times like these, even 32 per cent in dividends is a fair profit on money invested. Perhaps it will strike the average Third-Avenue stockholder also that if the horse-car companies had built the elevated roads themselves, instead of blindly resisting an irresistible movement, they might have been in a position now to turn up their noses at annual dividends of 32 per cent, and the city might have had rapid transit at least five years sooner.

THE HALIFAX PAYMENT. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the amount of the Halifax award will be paid in a few days, according to the terms of the agreement. The country will regard this disposition of the case with almost unmixed satisfaction. That the award was monstrous and unjustifiable all of us who have given the least study to the subject sincerely believe; but, as Mr. Evarts well said in his dispatch of the 27th of September, the United States regards "the maintenance of entire good faith and mutual respect in all dealings under the beneficent Treaty of Washington as "of paramount concern," and has no wish to avoid the payment even of a preposterous claim, unless it can do so with honor untarnished and unassailed. The plea that the verdict might be set aside because the judges were not unanimous-a plea first interposed by the Canadians themselves at a time when they feared a decision in favor of the United States-was never regarded with any favor in this country, and Secretary Evarts has formally waived it in a manner which will greatly redound to the credit of the Government.

The question of the right of the local authorities of Newfoundland to limit by their police regulations the enjoyment of privileges secured to us by treaty, appears to have been settled without much difficulty. The case was too plam to be made the matter of a diplomatic controversy, and that Lord Salisbury should promptly assent to the views of the American Government on this branch of the subject was plainly to be anticipated. If Lord Salisbury has not been equally impressed by the reasoning of our State Department respecting the validity of the award, that, too, is a result which we might have foreseen, although we must regret it. Great Britain claimed a tremendous sum, as damages and compensation under the Fishery clauses, and the arbitrators to whom the case was referred awarded her only a fraction of the original claim. If she should now refuse to accept payment on the ground that it was more than she deserved, she would display a severe and magnanimous sense of justice which is unfortunately not common in transactions between nations. We have very properly and courteously submitted our reasons for thinking that the arbitrators transcended their powers, and Great Britain, in replying that the trial being over and the judgment rendered there is really no way of continuing the discussion, does no more than Mr. Evarts must have expected her to do.

The recent correspondence, however, opened in compliance with conditions attached by Congress to the appropriation for the payment of the award, has not been fruitless. The Halifax judgment did not settle the dispute over the fisheries, but merely postponed it. We get nothing for our five and a half millions in cash and two millions in duties remitted except the right to take fish in certain waters for a certain term of years, and in 1884, or thereabouts, we shall be obliged either to renew the lease or to make some other and more satisfactory arrangement. It is highly important that our interests should not be prejudiced, in the discussion then to take place, by any precedents drawn from this Halifax award. The protest with which Mr. Evarts accompanies the payment leaves us in a satisfactory position for a renewal of the debate. while the estimate which the British Government has now adopted of the value of a free market for the products of the provincial fisheries will prove no slight embarrassment to the British negotiators six years hence. For more than a quarter of a century England has made "free fish" an indispensable condition to the conclusion with us of any fishery arrangement whatever. Now, after six years' trial, she virtually declares that the remission of the duty is of no pecuniary value to the Provinces, but on the contrary a great advantage to us. With what grace can she ever again demend of us the surrender of our own markets ?

GENERAL BUTLER AND RESUMPTION. The wedding of gold and greenbacks is the event of overshadowing importance. The ceremony performed at the Clearing House on Tuesday afternoon closes a long and eventful courtship, during which the malice of foes has more than once given the United States note a bad name for a time; but, after nine years of weary but patient effort, since the first formal engagement in 1869, the greenback, though much impoverished during the war,

has so recovered in pecuniary position, and

has so completely repelled all malicious as-

saults upon its honor, that at last the union is

solemnized and publicly recognized. May it be enduring! General Butler is not alone in the opinion that resumption will fail. But Mr. Butler has contracted a bad habit of being mistaken. He was much mistaken when he barglariously took a Democratic Convention, and when he counted upon the support of 50,000 Republicans in Massachusetts, and when he predicted his triumphant election. His observations to a TRIBUNE reporter on Tuesday were poticeably inaccurate on more than one important subject. But the General gave clear expression to the reasoning which has led many intelligent men to the belief that resumption was impracticable, and which still leads some to fear that it may ultimately fail. That reasoning it is of great importance to have disproved. And that service could not have been more effectively rendered than by the action of the associated banks tion of Pelton as of himself. He says he knew on Tuesday. Because no one else has nothing of the offer of the Florida certifi-

General Butler, his language may be quoted as giving the opinion of a great many men, many of whom are less intelligent than he, and very many of whom are more honest. He said:

Gold is now only 18; that is, it only costs 1212 cents to get \$100 of it in greenwacks to-day before resumpwhat may come from a possible failure of resumption. He can do it for 121g cents on \$100, by buying gold Then if resumption is a success, his gold will be as good as any other money in that event, and then he has lost 1212 cents on \$100 only, has he not, or \$1212 on \$10,000? If resumption should happen to be a failure, then he is all right, because he has got his gold, how-ever high gold may go. Now what would you say would be the duty of a prudent man who has charge of large amounts of money in that behalf ? Wouldn't it be to insure himself, so as to be sure to be right, which ever way it turned? Well, now, how many men are going to do that? I have no doubt they all will.

The mistakes here are almost as many as the assertions. For (1) "it costs only 1212 "cents to get \$100 of gold," but it would cost a great deal more off every dollar to get many millions of gold. If "all" men who have deposits attempt to insure themselves in this way, they have sense enough to know that the gold cannot be obtained by onetenth of them, and the bidding would force the price up indefinitely. Hence, "a prudent "msn" knows that he cannot insure himself without paying a great deal more than the insurance is worth. But (2) "a pradent man" does not want to insure himself. Fifty bank presidents, whose prevailing fault has ever been an excess of prudence, formally declare that they want no insurance, and deprive themselves of the power to get it. And (3) buying gold would not insure anybody, because, after the action of the banks on Tuesday, the holder will be compelled to take care of the gold himself, to guard it himself, to lose the interest on it during all the months or years which may elapse before resumption breaks down, and then to sell it, if he is to insure himself in reality, not for greenbacks, but for property at a profit. Nobody can gain a cent by holding fifty millions in gold, if resumption should fail, unless the failure should enable him to buy more property with his gold than he can buy now, but it is inevitable that prices of all kinds of property would rise on the instant, as soon as specie payments should cease. And (4) the cost of buying and selling-the mere brokerage-would be much greater than the 1212 cents on the \$100 which General Butler falsely names as the only loss if resumption should succeed.

The pith of this false reasoning is the naked assumption that banks and their depositors will think it safer and cheaper to draw gold, hold it, and lose the interest on it, than to join with the Treasury in making and keeping their assets and deposits as good as gold. The banks have proved conclusively that this assumption is mistaken as to them. They hold it altogether safer to make both loans and deposits as good as gold, so that they can continue to get interest on the money loaned instead of having it lie idle in the form of coin, and so that their depositors can continue to employ their money in profitable business instead of stopping business, closing doors, and putting their capital into idle gold. But there was still a fear that some depositors might reason and act otherwise. That fear was grounded upon the false assumption that the banks would continue to harbor special deposits of gold drawn for that purpose. But the banks refuse to harbor the gold, As a consequence, the depositors find that they cannot afford to draw the coin, hide it, guard it themselves, and lose the interest on it. At a single stroke, all the reasoning of Butler, Ewing, Voorhees, and many like men, is utterly demolished.

SHOT-GUNS AND TISSUE-PAPER.

Official evidence comes now from another quarter of the South, showing cruel violence and unblushing frauds on the part of patches, is the statement of the United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Louisiana, who has come to Washington for instructions as to his course in dealing with these outrages and frauds. He declares that it will be necessary to make 250 or 300 arrests in one parish, if all the criminals are to be apprehended, and draws a pitiful picture of the hopeless struggles of the poor blacks for their rights against the superior intelligence of the whites, and their overwhelming strength in organization, military equipments,

The Democratic press in the North manifest a disposition to deprecate the revival of the sectional issue, and try to cast doubt upon the correctness of statements like these. They forget that these stories come from too many quarters of the South at once, and agree in too many of their features, to leave any doubt of their substantial truth. The descriptions of the tissuepaper ballots in South Carolina, and of the method of their use, sent from different points by a candidate for Congress and an Internal Revenue officer, tally exactly. The R-publicans are everywhere denied representation among the election officers, in Louisiana as well as in South Carolina, and Federal supervisors are everywhere thrust out of their places by violence. All this evidence could not have been manufactured; the job is too big.

As for the sectional issue-well, if Democrats were being killed by the score in New-York City just because they were Democrats. the press of that party would be likely to raise a "sectional issue" of the very largest dimensions.

BOLIVIA LIMA.

It is no doubt from a creditable desire to believe the leaders of a great party incapable of the yulgar crime of bribery, that many fair-minded men still seek to throw the whole responsibility for the corrupt transactions of 1876 upon Colonel Pelton, and even go so far as to suggest that Mr. Tilden's nephew promised to pay large sums of money without the expectation of paying them, and in the hope that promises would induce the casting of votes which, ouce given, could not be retracted. As to this, it is sufficient to say that Smith Weed left Columbia at a time when he was very much needed there, and went to Baltimore, where he had requested Colonel Pelton to meet him with \$80,000; that Colonel Pelton did meet him according to appointment; and that Weed thereupon telegraphed to Columbia. "Matters arranged." It is not likely that Colonel Pelton was fooling Mr. Smith Weed to any great extent about that time, nor is it conceivable that Colonel Pelton carried nothing to Baltimore but a fresh supply of promises. But there is another point to which we invite the attention of Mr. Tilden's good-natured friends: They are saying more for that gentleman than he has ventured to say for himself. Mr. Tilden did not make Pelton his scapegoat. His letter is as much a vindicathis city who would admit that the construc- on Tuesday. Because no one else has nothing of the offer of the Florida certifi- by Congress for the abolition of polygamy in Utah valuable collection of books in various languages. Sion of the elevated roads would not anni- stated this reasoning more clearly than cates, and he adds. in a nonchalant way, are practically the deadest of letters. They

"when the information casually "me, as of a past event, it was "accompanied by the statement that the "offer had been rejected." Mr. Tilden gives no indication that he does not believe that statement as implicitly now as he did then. "Rejected"! Yes, these offers were "re-"jected "! This is the way the offer from Florida was "rejected":

NEW-YORK, Doc. 4. MANTON MARBLE, Tallahassee, Fla.: Telegram here. Proposition accepted if done only once. Better consult with Woolley and act in concert. You can trust hun. Time very important, and there (No sig.)

should be no divided councils. And this was the way Woolley's offer had been "rejected" three days before: NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

C. W. WOOLLEY, Tallahassee, Pla.: Telegram received. Will deposit dellars agreed; (you) cannot, however, draw before vote member received. Reply promptly. And this is the way the offer from South

And this is the may Carolina was "rejected": New-York, Nov. 16. SMITH WRED, Columbia: Four telegram here. Should be willing to accept, believe, if Chamberiam and Board unite to prevent trad-

tax and expense was made dependent on final success of Tilden in March. . . . And this is the way the proposition to pay \$20,000 for four South Carolina State Sena-

tors was "rejected": NEW-YORK, Dec. 4. To F., care A. C. HASKELL, Columbia:

Dispatch received. Will do as requested if it will se sure several electors. Act promptly. And this is the way the offer from Oregon was " rejected": N. Y., Nov. 29.

To J. N. H. PATRICK, Portland

If you make obligation contingent on result in March it can be done, and incremable slightly, if necessary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 2. J. N. H. PATRICK, Portland:

Deposited eight for counsel fee as directed. They noised you at your home. Understand not to be used unless they carry out arrangement, recognize Democratic elector and duly forward his vote to Vice-President.

Mr. Tilden ignores all these dispatches, and the hundreds of dispatches that led up to them and followed them; ignores the fact that every doubtful State, so far as heard from, and one that was not doubtful, were made the subjects of enterprises of this sort, and that every, man about him of the Pelton and Smith Weed stamp was engaged in one; ignores the fact that, if he is innocent, these men have brought upon him a world-wide disgrace which he did not deserve. He does not even say that he has been deceived, and if he does insinuate it, it is done so slyly that the insinuation must be searched for.

Would any honest man speak so coolly of such an abuse of his good name? Would any dishonest man, indeed, adopt such a tone who was not afraid that, if he went too far, his tools would turn State's evidence? Is that what Mr. Tilden is afraid of?

THE MURPHY MEETINGS.

There are thousands of people in this city who never attended a temperance meeting in their lives. Some of them use intoxicating beverages without the least approach to inchristy; some, without resort to a picdge, are practically abstinent, from mo tives of health or taste; some indulge in occasional, others in unremitting excess. To all these the temperance reformation seems to be of httle importance, In order that they may correct this error, whether personally dangerous to themselves or not, it would be well for them to attend one or two of Mr. Murphy's meetings. If they are students of human nature, we are sure that they will be interested. If they care to watch an earnest man striving to arouse his indifferent brethren, we can promise them the sight. If they want to know how much misery intemperance may cause, what devils of all sorts and sizes it conjures up, nobody can give them the information better than Mr. Murphy. It is impossible to hear him for five minutes without finding out that he is thoroughly in earnest. Indeed, it makes no difference whether he speaks or is silent. His very presence seems to magnetize the audience, He is never absolutely quiet for a moment. He is always ready to appland the utter ances of others. Sometimes his only appeal is a smile or a gesture, and he does a good deal merely by shaking bands with everybody. the Democrats. The story from Lou- Sitting or rising, speaking or keeping silence, he is isiana, given in our Washington dis- always at work. Great as the gathering may be, whoever may be upon the platform with him, this little man is always the central figure of the crowd, are ready to listen. Yet he is without the slightest touch of arrogance, and if he has the least personal vanity, he is singularly successful in concealing it. He has no scraple about detailing his own errors, yet he does not convey the impression that he considers himself to be peculiarly virtuous. He speaks to a drunkard like one who knows all about the matter. He has sounded the depths and has been rescued from them. "I was once like you, John, he says; "come and be as I am now." He make every one with whom he pleads feel that he came to New-York expressly to save the hesitating and unhappy man before him. Those who have doggedly withstood reproaches and abuse, the penalties of the law, coldness, neglect, and barsh upbraiding, melt like women before him. Then come cheery encouraging words, practical belp, that ever ready hand held out, the fact which even benevolent men often lack. Almost in a twinkling Mr. Murphy has made another convert, and has his sign manual added to the roll of the rescued. Some times the work may not be done so promptly; but among other qualities, Mr. Murphy has an infinite nationes. Those who came to mock remain to sign. Those who entered half drunk go out tolerably sober, having been magnetized into a renunciation of their cups, they hardly know how. Those who began in jest end in serious carnest.

There are doubters who curiously speculate upon the permanence of the resolutions which are thus suddenly made. Human nature is weak and appe tite is strong, and many doubtless succumb to the old Circean euchantment. But we do not know why more should be expected of the temperance reform than of any other crusade of morality The world is full of backsliders, but that has never been considered a reason for remitting the warfare against sin and iniquity. Mr. Murphy labors upon the principle that to find out whether a man can be saved or not we most try to save him. He would hardly be so successful a temperance advocate if he were easily discouraged. The work, as Mr. Murphy would probably tell us, is full of disappointment, as most moral work is; but those who find amusement in the lapses of the drunkard might find diversion also in the flounderings of a drowning man. It is easy for the habitually soler to be consorious, but Mr. Murphy is one of the habitually sober who is considerate. He is zealous, but he is kindly so. He snubs and scolds no trembling wretch back to the barroom and its deadly consolations. He is full of the great Christian ideas of pity and forgiveness.

We intended no more when we began than briefly to call the attention of all classes to these remarkable meetings and to the labors of this remarkable man. We hear a great deal about the comparative benefits of the license system and prohibition. Here is a worker who thinks more of the question of demand than of the question of supply; and who would shut up the dram-shops by referming their patrons. His work is not so much with masses a with individuals. He would make the hard drinker a Maine Law unto himself. There are always vari ons ways of promoting a good cause-surply Mr Murphy has not adopted the least promising

The non-polygamous women of Utah, that is, the women who are not Mormons, have taken the somewhat unusual course of issuing an address to the President's wife and the women of the United States. These ladies set forth a condition of affairs in Utah which is far from being encouraging. If the memorialists are to be credited, the laws passed

reached say that, more of these irregular alliauces have been consummated this year than ever before in the history of Mormonism; that Endowment houses are multiplying in differ-ent parts of the Territory, and in them polygamous marriages are continually solemnized. These houses no Gentile is permitted to enter; the oaths by which Mormons are bound are so strong that even the courts of justice cannot extract the truth from witnesses; while juries will not convict. It is added that the polygamous system has been reduced to the lowest form of indecency; and these women naturally ask why an apostle polygamist with four acknowledged wives is permitted to sit in Congress. All Utah legislation is shaped and colored by Mormon notions and practices. The settlements of the Mormons are rapidly extending into Arizona, Idaho, New-Mexico and Wyoming. They have the balance of power in two Territories. The Christian women of the United States are implored to join with the memorialists in urging Congress to keep Utah out of the Union until the further progress of this evil has been arrested. Ministers of the gospel are entreated to bring the matter before the women of their congregations. The hopes of a tolerable adjustment of these difficulties which the death of Brigham Young excited do not appear to have been well founded. It is not easy to say exactly what legislation would meet the emergency, but it is apparent that a let-alone policy will be specially hard upon the non-Mormon residents of Utah, and can only result in creating greater and greater embarrassment.

Mr. John G. Whittier, in the mellow Autumn of

his useful and beautitul life, is frequently heard from, and whenever heard from, he gives us fresh proof, hardly needed, of the liberal sweetness of his nature. The early Quakers, we suspect, had but little fonduess for the Roman Church, and George Fox would hardly have thought it consistent for any Friend to countenance even by a word the erection of a cathedral-a "steeple-house," with the aggravation of a superfluous number of steeples. Mr. Whittier writes kindly, when he is requested to contribute an original poem to the newspaper pub-lished at the Fair of St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city. His health, we are sure, unfortunately, will not permit him to send any new verses, but there is an old poem of his, he says, called "The Female Martyr," written on the death of one of the Sisters of Charity, during the prevalence of cholera, which would not be inapplicable to the present time and the Christian heroines of the fever of the South. A Quaker of the seventeenth century would have written no such reply to such a request. He would have felt it to be his duty to improve the opportunity by fervently protesting against the vain and frivolous cathedral service, and indeed against the improper lady of Babylon generally. But Mr. Whittier is of too large and liberal a nature for such narrowness, which we are glad to believe is becoming less and less common among all denominations of Christians. Nobody can charge him with latitudinarianism or indifference, for he is Quaker to the very "10 me. 17" of the date of his letter, and is rigidly orthodox as to his personal pronouns. In old times he might have been dealt with by "the high seat," but the meeting now is proud of him and loves him, and leaves him sensibly to say and to write as he pleases.

The disputch recently received from London in relation to the introduction of a gold standard into India, does not appear to have been based upon any official aunouncement, but upon a private telegram, published in one of the London journals. It was stated that, owing to the losses resulting from the constant fluctuations in the value of silver, the Indian Government had resolved to introduce a gold currency, and to prohibit the importation of alverafter a given time, treating the rupee as a fractional or token coin; and, moreover, that the Home Government had concurred in a policy which was clamorously demanded by all connected with the East. A correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette promptly ealls attention to the fact that this scheme will be likely to derange the monetary system of England, by promoting the exportation of gold. The balance of trade is largely in favor of England; and even when allowance is made for the council bills, considerable amounts of hard money have to be sent to India every year; and accordingly, if silver were put aside and a higher standard adopted, there would be a heavy dram of gold from London to Calcutta. This London financier even goes so far as to predict that the result would be a bank rate of 6 or 7 per cent all the year round, and general depression of trade, Whatever force there may be in his reasoning, it is plain that a pressing demand for gold from a new quarter, when as matters stand England has scarcely enough for her own purposes, would cause serious inconvenience. There is no intimation, however, even in the private dispatches from India, that any changes in the monetary system will be made abruptly. The substitution of gold for silver will be a very slow process, that can be watched at every

Due credit should be given to those medical coleges which exercise a sufficient caution in taking anatomical material" brought to them for the purposes of dissection. There are such colleges, and they should not suffer for the sins of sister institutions. If the schools would preserve the respect of the community and retain the protection of the law, they must be able to make full and satisfactory explanations when subjects are discovered within their walls under more than suspicious circum stances. The body of John Peyton, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Roanoke, Ind., beng found in the dissecting room of the Fort Wayne Medical College, the Faculty say for themselves that it was brought there by an unknown man, and that they immediately informed the Coroner, who declined to take action. This is not quite so satisfactory as it might be, because curious people will ask how the body came to be in the dissectingroom, and what officer or servant of the college al lowed it to be placed there? When the stolen property is found on the premises, the rule of law is that the proprietors of the premises are to be held responsible until their unocence has been proved. What prompted the notification to the Coroner, we do not know; but the appeal to him could not have been of an alarmingly energetic character, since it produced no results. The publi are very suspicious, and are likely to grow more so.

He was dead; he had been dead for six months, had William Keller, of Elizabeth, N. J., and yet the Democrats, with that passion for the defunct which has become a characteristic of their party, nominated the late Keller for Justice of the Peace. and elected him by a handsome majority. And now comes the quandary of the City Clerk of Elizabeth. How is he to notify Mr. Keller of his election Here is evidently a case for the interposition of the spirit-rappers; but suppose they fail to get en rapport with William: suppose he abolutely refuses to respond; suppose-which would be infinitely more embarrassing-he should accept the office! Spiritualism has bardly advanced to the point of enabling us to try cases with the parties on earth and the Justice of the Peace-well, not to put too fine a point upon it-elsewhere! We have long been expecting the Democrats to nomi nate Thomas Jefferson, deceased, or Andrew Jackson, equally deceased, for the Presidency, especially as there are faithful old fellows in Pennsylvania who are said still to vote for one or the other; but we must admit that this is the first instance of a departed candidate not only running, but running triumphantly and actually beating a living man on the other side. It must be something of a sacrifice for a literary

man to divest himself, so to speak, of his books while living and still able to enjoy them. But then he has the supreme satisfaction of receiving in per son the thanks of the recipients, and of seeing his treasures safely bestowed in their new alcoves. He may even assist in the compilation of the catalogue. and observe his own name embiazoned upon the title-so that to give away is better than to consign the library to an auction-room, though that, in a money sense, may amount to about the same thing. We suppose that Mr. Elihu Burntt is of the sam mind with ourselves, for he has given to the library of the Burritt School, in New-Britain, Conn., his

Oriental languages, with a copy of every work published by himself. Such possessions will make the Burritt School a respectable seminary even though it had no other claim to such repute; and hereafter it may be sure of the advent of curious visitors, anxious to inspect such interesting relies of the Learned Blacksmith. The sale of the late Mr. Delafield Smith's library,

at Clinton Hall, will begin this evening. This collection, while not including many rare books, in the collector's sense of the word, contains a great proportion of standard works. Some of the divisions are numerous and interesting. There are for instance, thirty-two distinct works under the title of "Byron," and forty-three under that of "Napoleon." In every department of English literature the library is strong and satisfactory. The books are almost without exception in a condition with which the most fastidious can find no fault, the bindings are in the highest style of the art, and it is evident that great pains have been taken with this feature of the library. There is hardly an indifferently bound book in the catalogue, and some of the daintiest must be very tempting to those who are fond of seeing their favorites in a fine dress, We ought also to mention that in most instances the editions are the best, and we can cordially commend the collection to the notice of purchasers.

The respectable people of Boston are greatly exercised at the very large plurality received by General Butler in that city. They say that it was made up of liquor-sellers, newly-naturalized citi-zens, and unprincipled persons who submitted to be bribed. We suppose that Mr. Wendell Phillips is hardly to be classified under any one of these heads; and a careful examination would probably reveal the existence of a good many others who call themselves "respectable," and who voted for Butler for reasons satisfactory to themselves, though of the flimsiest sort. Whatever materials the I vier forces were made up of, they were Boston ma: mais at any rate, and Boston, for all that we can see, is responsible for them. What does a city have common schools and churches for, if they have no more influence upon election-day! At least, we shall expect to see fewer moral essays about the exceeding political wickedness of New-York in the Beston newspapers. It is a clear case of beam and mote.

(Tilden loquitur):

" Multiplication of vexation! Subtracting seven from eight was bad. In addition of tax, I've been found lax:

And now mere ciphers drive me mad," POLITICAL NOIES.

Was it a " bogus" fac-simile, Moses ? Tell us that, The shower doesn't begin to be over yet, sweet co-

Scratch a Russian, and you find a Tilden. See "TRIBUNE." Ask somebody to "call your attention" to yester-day's Tribune, Moses.

Why did Moses direct his dispatch to Tilden'if the latter did not know what was going on !

If the ciphers and the election have taken the "bonnee" out of Springer a miracle has been wrought. Moses writes a fine open hand, but he had no idea

that he was writing a cipher which would be equally "open." It must have mystified Tilden to have Moses tell

him in high-shouldered cipher that he had " wasted three visits" on Cowgill. The Democratic party is shaken from centre to circumference with the problem : To condone or not

to condone ? That is the question." Referred to Mr. What does the Uncle of his Nephew think about that fac-simile? Moses charged that the dispatch

be given to the Uncle, and if it wasn't the Nephew should be hauled over the coals for disobeying orders. Butler and the President agree in believing that the Greenback party has a political future of im-

portance. That ought to furnish a basis for harmony between the two, for they hold jointly a complete monopoly of the opinion. That is a significant office mark at the bottom of Moses's cipher dispatch about Cowgili-"collect-1880." It means collect \$18 80, but it also stands for the final reckoning with the cipher Democracy

which the people will hold in 1880. Mr. Filden has paid his share of the bill, but the party's share will be collected theu. Mr. Benjamin Dean, of the HIId Massachusetts District, has reached the magnanimous conclusion that he will not cheat his successful opponent out of his seat in Congress a second time. This is generous of Mr. Dean, for his party would undoubtedly

award him the seat again were he to ask for it. He has just as much right to it as he had before—no right at all. Among the notable majorities in this State that of ex-Speaker Sloan seems to have been overlooked. His majority over the Democratic candidate for Assembly was 2,470, over the Greenback candidate

2.800; over all, 1.850. In 1876 his majority was but a little over 600. Mr. Sloan's constituents have done themselves credit by giving so excellen a man so handsome a vote. A reader of THE TRIBUNE in Vermont writes to say that he hopes nothing more will be said by this journal to drive Bradley Barlow, the Greenback Congressman in the HIId District of that State, into the Democratic ranks. He says Barlow is very vindictive, and if taunted with his bad record and had principles he will refuse to vote with the Republi-

caus. That is an excellent reason why he should be taunted. His natural place is in the Democratic party, and the quicker be gets there the better will it be for the Republicaus and for Vermont. Congressman-elect "Jimmy" O'Brien has carried to Baltimore the exclusive and valuable information that New-York State is "thoroughly Democratic," and that the Democracy was uninjured by the late election. He expects to see Tiblen nominated for Governor to "unite the party," expects to see him elected and afterwards run again for President. This is good news. Will the Honorable Jimmy head this Tilden revival in person, and bear the rejuvenated gonfalon of "Reform by Fraud" in his own reform-consecrated hands? Let us hope so, for the possibilities of famin such a movement would be infinite.

The Democratic discord swells louder and louder. As it finds vent in the party organs it has many curious phases. One wing demands a return to sound money principles as the only possible hope for future success. The other demands a complete submission to the Greenbackers, on the ground that the party will be invincible, provided the Democrats and Greenbackers can unite in solid mass against the Republicans. The latter is the unanimous Western view, and has strong advocates even in New-York State. It is quite probable that this view will prevail in the party councils, for the present at least, and that will be entirely satisfactory to Republicans. If the Democrats take the soft money ground now, there will be an exodus of hard money men from their own ranks to the Kepublicans which will offset completely all they will gain from the Greenbackers. Greenbackers.

Speaker Randall is said to be contemplating an early visit to Washington to set up the pins for his reflection. The South would seem to be the mos effective field for him to do that work in. His fate depends cutirely upon that section, and he can be elected only by giving the proper pledges to the Southern Congressmen. He did this before, and there is no reason to think he will hesitate to do the same thing again. The South is well satisfied with his record, also, and will be quite willing to renew the agreement. All of which makes funny Mr. Core prospects just about as ridiculous as they always have been. Mr. Randall's only danger is in the appearance of a genuine Solid South candidate, like Mr. Goode of Virginia, but that is remote. The South would prefer to extract its cheatnuts through the paw of some docile Northern cat like Randall, because the performance will not excite so much suspicion then. suspicion then.

PERSONAL.

Governor McClellan will return to Trenton for the Winter early next month. Governor Hampton is able to sleep without thouse of anodynes and is slowly recovering.

Mr. Emery Speer, of the IXth Georgia District, will be the youngest member of the XLVIth Cou

Colonel T. W. Higginson, it is rumored, is